

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the St. Louis Republican.
More about the Gold Discoveries on the Plate.

A gentleman of this city has put in possession of a letter dated at Fort Laramie on the 15th August, giving some additional and more reliable particulars in regard to recent discoveries of gold on the South Platte river. We attach more importance to the statements of this gentleman, who received it here, than to the entire truthfulness of the writer. We give the gist of this letter.

At the time of writing, he had just returned from Cherry Creek. The Cherokee company had returned home before the writer arrived there, having prospected Cherry Creek, Ralston's Fork and Long's Creek, without having found much gold—thinking it would not pay, they became discouraged and went home. Capt. Russell, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, who was with them, remained to prospect still further, and after their departure was very successful. The writer saw where they had been digging, and from the amount of work done at each place, and the amount of gold obtained, he thinks the prospect very irregular. The product is said to be about four miles up the Platte river, and about half a mile from the river towards Cherry Creek. Here two or three men would work with a rocker, while the others were on the look out for better diggings, and they made from seven to ten dollars per man each day. After working here a few days, getting all the gold they could, they moved out about three miles, and rather up the river in a ravine, here they worked in the same way, making from eight to ten dollars per day, till the digging failed. Then they moved again to the river about six miles from the first work, and the proceeds were about as good. Mr. Russell says he has gotten as much as three dollars per man, and the three men with the rocker have obtained from one day's washing of one hundred buckets of earth, which they had to pack fifty yards, 40 dwt. and 2 gr. As the result of all their work and prospecting they obtained something this side of five hundred dwt. of gold, or about twenty-five ozs.

The writer examined the country for several miles round and up the river, and expresses the opinion that five and six dollars per day can be obtained by several hundred men, without any further discoveries. As Mr. Russell's company was weak, he would not attempt to winter there, but they were deterred from looking out for something better, and this winter will return to the settlements. The writer sends in ten dwt. of the gold obtained from Russell's party.

The whole country was covered with elk, antelope and deer, and herds of sheep were to be found all through the mountains. These are the essential statements contained in the letter.

As they speak of gold, the fascination is quite sufficient to induce hundreds of adventurers to go in quest of it. From our settlements there may be to take travel some six to eight hundred miles, to take their provisions with them, and such other comforts as the climate and country may require. It is too late in the season for many of them to make their way to the land of promise this year, but unless the tenor of the accounts is materially changed, we may look out for a flight of gold seekers to the Platte this spring. They will not stop to inquire whether they cannot earn as much money at home, but will go there on a speculation, to the prejudice, as it may turn out, of their health and their purses.

A letter from Nebraska Territory, in this morning's paper, gives us news of a similar tenor in regard to the gold diggings.

It was noticed the capture of a slave by the U. S. brig Dolphin. The Washington Star states that the officer who brought the prize into Charleston, Lieut. J. M. Bradford, also reports to the Department, from that city, under date of August 27th. He encloses a copy of his instructions, and remarks:

That portion of his instruction requiring the prisoners to be put in irons would, if executed, have made our voyage to this place impracticable, for the slaves, as soon as they found they had new master, destroyed large quantities of water and provisions, for the sake of obtaining a small quantity for their own use. I restored their former masters, and they had to resort to the fiercest cruelty before they could break up these practices of the slaves. I hope no delay will take place in removing the slaves from this vessel. She is small, has large holes out in her stern deck for ventilation, and is without mast coats. In case of a heavy gale at sea, and battening down becoming necessary, the slaves would mostly suffocate. I shall use my utmost exertions to get them ashore immediately. * * * I am anxious to remove my command, as the stench on the board is horrible. * * * Twelve of the slaves have died since the capture of the vessel. They are without medical assistance of any kind. The health of the command and prize officers continued good.

The question "what is to become of these negroes," is already discussed in the Charleston papers. A correspondent of the Courier says:

They are here on the very threshold of civilization; shall we send them back to barbarism? They are at the dawn of christianity; shall we send them back to heathen darkness? They are almost within the pale of law and a social state, where they have relations; shall we send them back to the realm of no law but that of brute force; no relation but those that brutifies them? They are here almost within the pale of society where they will be safe, and where every physical want will be surely supplied; will we send them back to the precarious subsistence snatched from wrecks as starving as themselves?

But why should we send them back? Do we not want them? They are wanted everywhere—our planters want them, our mechanics want them, our railroads want them, our waste lands are in want of them. Is it from any sense, among ourselves, of the inhumanity of rendering them useful? We put our sons and brothers under masters to learn a trade, and it is humane to do this and not humane to do the same to creatures that are certainly as much in need of training and instruction? There is no reason why we should send them back, but in this, that it has become agreeable to another section of this Union to look with disgust on our institutions, and we are called upon to make this sacrifice of interest and humanity to propitiate them.

CATHOLICISM OPPOSED TO THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.—The following is the language of Prof. O. A. Bronson, one of the ablest exponents of Catholicism in the United States. It is taken from an article in Bronson's Review condemning the Dred Scott decision:

"We regret, that in giving the opinion of the Court, the learned Judge Taney did not recollect that he is taught by his religion, namely, the unity of the race; that all men by the natural law are equal; that negroes are men; and therefore as to their rights must be regarded as standing on the same footing with white men, where there is no positive or municipal law that degrades them." In his last (July) number, it is also said: "The reviewer did not complain of the Chief Justice that he did not follow the Court of Trent against the Constitution, but that he did not remember, in interpreting the language, or more properly the silence of the Constitution touching negro citizenship, what his religion teaches him, and what as a Catholic he holds, and must hold, namely, that negroes are men, and that all men are equal before the laws of nature; and therefore as men, negroes and whites stand on the same footing of equality. The legal presumption, then, must be in favor of negro citizenship. If negroes are men, and all men are equal as men, then free negroes and all men are equal as citizens, unless the contrary is expressly ordained by the Constitution."

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—We find the following letter in the Cookeville Times, of the 28th ult: OLYMPIA, OVERTON CO., TENN., Aug. 24, 1858.

I have just learned that there was one of the most terrible murders committed near the camp ground in Feunteun county, some six miles from this place, on yesterday, that has ever happened in the mountain country. The circumstances are about as follows:

There was a State's warrant in the hands of James Reed, of Feunteun county, against one Champ Furgison, of Clinton county, Ky. On yesterday Furgison came over to the meeting, when Reed attempted to execute the writ. Furgison resisted and started off. Reed summoned several men to assist him, and started after him. About a half a mile from the camp ground one of the party, a Mr. Floyd Evans, came up with Furgison, when he drew a knife and stabbed Evans very severely in several places.

Reed attempted to assist Evans, when Furgison turned upon him and killed him instantly, cutting him up in the most inhuman manner, and then knocked him on the head with a rock. He then aimed to make his escape, but was captured without any further bloodshed. When his informant left he was securely chained and guarded by perhaps one hundred men. His trial was to take place in the evening, when I have no doubt he will be committed to jail. He had an accomplice, one Bill Jones, also of Clinton county, who made his escape, but was pursued, and I hope will be brought to justice. Yesterday evening Evans was still alive, but was not expected to live.

THE BLACK TONGUE.—The Richmond South says that cases of the black tongue disease have occurred in the neighborhood of that city, and gives the following as remedies:

"Coppers and water, strong decoction, half a gallon, to which add half a pint of spirits of turpentine—use as a mouth wash once a day for two days, and drench with one pint of salt and water."

Another: "Take one tablespoonful of wagon tar, one of salt, one of soft soap, a teaspoonful of coppers, a piece of muslin about the size of a peach—put on a bridle, wring two or three times round with thick cotton cloth, tied well at each end to keep it on the bit, put it on the cow as a bridle, renew twice ever other day. Put it on as soon as you discover it on the beast."

One correspondent writes: "I have found no remedy to succeed so well as one composed of salt, vinegar and pepper made strong, and a wine glass full poured into their mouths two or three times a day."

When a cow is attacked she refuses to eat, and froths at the mouth.

A terrible tornado recently visited the town of Denning, Ulster county, N. Y. It began at Dewittville, and took its course westward to a place called Smithville, about five miles distant, tearing up trees, demolishing fences and out-buildings, and leveling almost everything in its destructive course. At Dewittville, the houses of Mr. J. Smith and Mr. Hoyt were blown down. There was no one in the latter house, Mrs. Hoyt and three children being on a visit to the house of Mr. Smith. Mrs. Hoyt was instantly killed, and Mrs. Smith so badly injured that she died in a very few hours afterwards. A lady named Mrs. Hornbeck was also in the house at the time, and was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The three children of Mrs. Hoyt were also very seriously injured. Mr. Smith was in the city at the time of the accident. The tornado passed on its course toward Smithfield, but whether any more lives were lost or buildings blown down, we are unable to learn.

IF A man who gave his name as MORRISON, was arrested near town, on Sunday night, traveling in company with a runaway negro man. He was brought before Esquires Hull and Caldwell, on Monday morning, charged with aiding the slave to escape from his master to a Free State. He was committed for further trial, and bail required of him to the amount of \$500, which, failing to give, he was committed to jail. The negro man is the same one who committed a robbery in Bowlinggreen some time since, runaway, and was arrested in the north part of this county. We believe at that time he was the property of Mrs. Curd, of Warren county. He was afterwards sold to a gentleman in Christian county. His owner was in town on Monday, and took the negro home with him.—Russell's Herald.

A DEATH AT THE RIVER.—HOMICIDE OR AN ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Kennedy met his death by drowning in the river, under peculiar circumstances. Several versions of the affair are given, but which is the true one, can only be determined by a judicial investigation. It appears that a man named John Adams, a pastry cook on board of one of the steamers while engaged in sky larking with Kennedy, and one story says that the former struck the latter a blow under the chin which knocked him into the river, but which is denied by Adams. Kennedy was drowned, and Adams immediately gave himself up to the police, and was subsequently admitted to bail in \$2,000 for examination this morning. A coroner's inquest was held but we did not take the trouble to ascertain the verdict, as the actual facts are seldom developed upon the coroner's investigations.

HOG MORTALITY.—It seems that a legion of devils have taken possession of the hogs in Davies, Muhlenberg, McLean, and adjacent counties. A gentleman who has been traveling through these counties informs us that the mortality is astonishing. In some places the dead are piled up by hundreds, the air is black with crows, ravens, and buzzards, and the stench is absolutely overpowering.

The pork trade here is producing much sickness. No satisfactory account of the cause of the epidemic has yet been assigned. It is as mysterious as the terrible Asiatic cholera. Under its iron hand the proudest and stately of the porcine tribe curl their imposing tails in an agonizing kink, squeal miserably, grunt horribly, and die in despair.—Hopkinsville Mercury.

HOGS IN THE WEST.—Under this heading the Cincinnati Price Current has the following official returns and remarks:

	1858.	1857.
Kentucky, 93 counties,	977,820	1,255,043
Indiana, 38 counties,	876,424	882,471
Ohio, 29 counties,	721,670	682,974
	2,575,914	2,789,488
		2,575,914

Deficiency this year, 213,574

As soon as the returns from the remaining counties are received at the Auditor's office, they will be prepared for us. We also expect the returns from Illinois. We do not regard the returns of hogs in the Western States, made by the Assessors, a correct indicator of the future of the pork market, or of the number of hogs which will be packed next winter; our theory being that there are in any year sufficient hogs in the country to make a large crop, in case the in duements and the means to fatten them for market exist.

By way of explanation we would say that in Ohio the returns are of hogs six months old April 1st, each year; in Kentucky six months old on the 10th of January each year; and in Indiana six months old on the 1st of June, each year.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1. The Mercury contains the opinion of the Attorney General of South Carolina, regarding the Africans on board the brig Echo, to the effect, that the Africans can be retained by the United States Marshal, and are not subject to the laws of South Carolina.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3. George H. Pendleton and Wm. A. Groesbeck have been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First and Second districts.

KANSAS AS A STATE.—The Washington Union cypheons out and states that the Kansas free State Constitution cannot get before Congress during the coming winter, the session ending March 4th. After long contending that the Lecompton Constitution was the work of the people of Kansas, this reckless sheet endeavors to reconcile the recent rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by the people of that Territory with its deceitful statements, in the following manner:

"The votes cast at the recent election indicate that there is now a population in the Territory very nearly approaching seventy-five thousand, which the coming season will run up far above the representative ratio of ninety three thousand, thus removing all objections to the admission of Kansas by the next Congress."

But although the Southern Democrats in Congress were induced to vote for the English bill in order to win the semblance of a victory, the people of the South, who see the result, cannot be bamboozled by any such stuff as that in which the Union abounds. The Administration is trying to crawl down from its position, that 30,000 inhabitants are enough to form a slave State, but 93,000 is required to make a free State, by falsely representing that Kansas already has the requisite population as specified by the English bill. But all their dodging will be unavailing. They now admit that Kansas will be a free State winter after next. The Richmond Whig, in answer to the Examiner, has the following:

The Examiner wants to know whether our "opposition friends in the free States" will consent to adhere to the "solemn condition of the English Bill." We answer, that as the Opposition in the free States were opposed to the Bill at first, they are under no manner of obligation to abide by it in any particular; and we therefore, take it for granted that they will desire and struggle for the repeal of that "condition." Nor can any one blame them if they do; for that "condition" involved an odious and unjust discrimination between the slave and the free States, which no free State ought ever to submit to. We ourselves, upon that ground, are in favor of the repeal of that "condition," and in favor of the administration of Kansas upon the same terms, as regards population, under her new Constitution as under the Lecompton Constitution. We went for her admission under the Lecompton Constitution with a population of only thirty or forty thousand, and we are not going now to turn around and stultify and dishonor ourselves by opposing her admission under her new Constitution with a population greater than she had last December.

We also learn that the Lark Government steamer, from Monrovia, had arrived at Plymouth to be repaired in her Majesty's dockyard, free of cost to the Liberians. NORTHERN BANK STOCK.—A sale of twenty-six shares Northern Bank Stock was made in Lexington, on Tuesday last at \$120 each. This is a higher figure than the stock of this Bank has ever reached, and shows the confidence reposed by capitalists in its continued able and judicious management.

"What," asked Margarita of Cecil, "what, dearest, do you think is really the food of Cupid?" And Cecil answered, "Arrow root."

School for Boys and Girls.

MISS SARAH K. CAMPBELL WILL RE-OPEN HER school for boys and girls, on Monday next, the 6th of September, on Ann Street, in the room formerly occupied by her as a school room. Terms of Tuition, for 12 weeks, \$2.00. Frankfort, Sept. 3, 1858—wotwim.

Wanted to Hire.

A GOOD COOK, for the balance of the present year. Apply to H. E. MILLER, Sept. 1, 1858—lf.

AT COST!

WE are now closing out a lot of COAL OIL LAMPS AND BURNERS, together with a small lot of COAL OIL AT COST. As the season is rapidly approaching when lights of some kind must be used, we can recommend the KNEE PATENT—Superior in strength and brilliancy, and which burns with a clear light. If you want a real bargain call immediately as the stock must be closed out for Cash. DEXON & GRAHAM, Agents. Aug. 30, 1858—lf.

Coffee.

JUST received and for sale 30 Bags Prime Rio Coffee; 15 Pockets Old Government Java Coffee; 5 Bags Laguira Coffee. Aug. 16, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that HIRSH BIRD, did, on the 26th August, 1858, in the county of Lyon, kill and murder ROBERT BIRD, and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said HIRSH BIRD, and his delivery to the Jailor of Lyon county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 30th day of Aug., A. D. 1858, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MAJOR BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. ARTHUR BIRD, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bird is about 26 years of age; height, weight about 140 pounds; rather slender form; somewhat stoop shouldered; about 30 years old; thin visage; looks down when spoken to; dark eyes; rather dark complexion generally, with black mustache and hair, growing up usually low in the center of his forehead; had, when he left, a large broad flint rifle gun.

Sep. 1, 1858—3m.

J. C. Coleman's School for Small Boys.

THE SECOND SESSION WILL COMMENCE Monday, August 30th, in the frame building adjoining T. C. Coleman's Tavern, South Frankfort. Terms, \$1.00 per session of twenty weeks. Aug. 25—lf.

Mrs. M. A. Satterwhite's School.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1858. Terms, per session of 20 weeks, \$1.00. Stationary. No deduction for voluntary absence. This School will be taught at the residence of Daniel Epperson. (Aug. 27, 1858—wotwim.)

CASH CARPET HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and surrounding country that he has this day opened a

CASH CARPET STORE.

Where can be found everything in the

HOUSE FURNISHING LINE.

The stock consists of the following, viz:

English Brussels; Tapestry; Velvet Tapestry; and American 3 Ply; Ingrains; Tapestry Ingrains; Superfine do. Hall and Stair (carpeting); Matting; Oil-Cloth; Wall-Paper; Window Shades, Cornices, &c.

The above Goods are of the LATEST STYLES and PATTERNS, and of the best quality; and all who will favor me with a call, will be convinced that it will not be necessary in the future to purchase their Goods in Lexington or its vicinity. I will furnish them with all the Goods in my line as low if not lower than can be purchased elsewhere in the State.

At the old stand of J. W. & J. C. Cochran, Main St., Lexington, Ky. Aug. 20, 1858—wotwim—ch. Lex. Statesman.

PUBLIC SALE.

FINE WOODFORD LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Woodford Circuit Court at the last April Term, I, as Commissioner, will sell, at public auction,

On the 25th of September next,

On the premises,

327 Acres of Land,

On South Elkhorn, about a mile and a half North of Midway, on the Georgetown Turnpike Road, and adjoining the lands of Wm. A. Leavy and Lewis Cable, and also of George W. Troutman and John C. Elton, and about a mile of Stone Fence. One hundred acres of the farm, upon which the Houses are situated, belong to the heirs of George W. Troutman and John C. Elton. The balance of the land is owned by Wm. A. Leavy and Lewis Cable. The land is well improved, and well settled in grass. The improvements consist in part of a BRITISH NEW BRICK DWELLING of six or seven rooms; a new large Stable; a Brick House; a House; a Barn; and about a mile of Stone Fence. One hundred acres of the farm, upon which the Houses are situated, belong to the heirs of George W. Troutman and John C. Elton. The balance of the land is owned by Wm. A. Leavy and Lewis Cable. The land is well improved, and well settled in grass. 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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1858.

Douglas and Lincoln.

The second great debate between Douglas and Lincoln, candidates to represent Illinois in the United States Senate, came off at Freeport in that State on the 29th of August. Fifteen thousand persons are reported to have been present at the discussion.

It will be remembered that these gentlemen met for the first time at Ottawa, upon which occasion Judge Douglas propounded various questions to Lincoln in reference to the views of the latter upon the slavery question. Lincoln responded at Freeport to the interrogatories put to him at Ottawa, and in his opening speech in return put various questions to his opponent. As this canvass is exciting interest in every part of the Union, because of the effect it is supposed it will have upon the Presidential election of 1860, we have concluded to give to our readers the positions of the respective candidates upon the all-absorbing slavery question, as elicited by the discussion at Freeport.

Mr. Lincoln holds to these positions: 1. He thinks that under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law. As regards the present Fugitive Slave Law, he thinks that it might have been so framed as to have been free from some of the objections that pertain to it, without at all lessening its efficiency. "But," says Mr. L. "inasmuch as we are not in the midst of an agitation in regard to the modification of that law, I would not be the man to introduce it as the subject of a new agitation in reference to Slavery."

2. While he would be glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, he is opposed to its abolition by Congress unless upon these conditions: 1st, that the abolition should be gradual; 2d, that it should be upon a vote of a majority of the qualified voters within the District; 3d, Unwilling owners must be compensated for their slaves so liberated. He thought Congress possessed the power, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the Federal District.

3. Even if Congress possessed the power to abolish the slave trade between States, (upon which question Mr. L. had not formed an opinion) he would be opposed to its exercise unless upon some such conservative principle as indicated by him in reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. He would or would not oppose the acquisition of additional territory, according as he might think such acquisition would or would not aggravate the slavery question among the people.

5. He believes in the "right and duty" of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States until the time of the formation of their State Constitutions. Yet if the people of any Territory, having "a fair chance and clear field," when they come to adopt a Constitution, establish slavery therein, "uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them," he (Mr. L.) could see no alternative but to admit them into the Union.

In response to the interrogatories propounded by Mr. Lincoln, Judge Douglas took the following positions:

1. If the people of Kansas, by means entirely proper and unobjectionable, form a Constitution and ask admission into the Union before they have the population required by the English bill, he (Douglas) would vote for the admission into the Union. Said Mr. Douglas, "It having been decided that Kansas has people enough for a slave State, I hold that she has enough for a free State."

2. The people of a Territory, can, in the opinion of Mr. D. "by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution." "It matters not," said Mr. D., "what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local Legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will by unfriendly legislation effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill."

In response to the question whether he was in favor of acquiring additional territory without regard to how far such acquisition may affect the Union on the slavery question, Mr. D. said: "Whenever it becomes necessary in our growth and progress to acquire more territory, I am in favor of it, without reference to the question of slavery, and when we have acquired it, I will leave the people free to do as they please, either to make it a slave or free Territory, as they prefer. It is idle to tell me we have territory enough. * * * With our national increase, growing with a rapidity unknown in any other part of the globe, with the tide of emigration that is fleeing from despotism in the Old World to seek a refuge in our own, there is a constant torrent pouring into this country, that require more land, more territory upon which to settle, and just as fast as our interests and our destiny require additional territory in the North, in the South, or on the islands of the ocean, I am for it, and when we acquire it, will leave the people, according to the Nebraska bill, free to do as they please on the subject of slavery and every other question." We think that in the above abstract we have given in a fair and intelligible manner, the positions taken by both of the candidates.

Mr. Lincoln is the nominee of the Republican party, and from the manner in which his sentiments were at first represented we were prepared to look for straight out Abolition views. So far as the admission of more slave States, the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as well as the slave trade between the States, are concerned, his views are such as no citizen of the

South can object to. They are eminently conservative and just, far more so than we expected from him.

Upon one point however, Mr. Lincoln differs toto coelo from all Southern men, as well as national and conservative Northern men. We allude to his belief that it is the "right and duty" of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States. There are a vast number of conservative men in both sections who concede the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, yet, in obedience to the great principle settled by the Compromise measures of 1850, they are bitterly opposed to the exercise of that power. With such men we are prepared to unite in all attempts to overthrow the Democratic party—the most corrupt and rotten organization which ever existed in any country. But we can never sympathize with or co-operate with any man or set of men who maintain not only the power, but the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories.

The position of Mr. Douglas upon the question of slavery in the Territories is, if possible, more objectionable than that of Mr. Lincoln.

It will be remembered that in the campaigns succeeding the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill we repeatedly called the attention of the people of the South to the position assumed by Northern Democrats everywhere as to the "great principle" said to have been settled by that bill, to-wit: That all legislation upon the subject of slavery in the Territories was, by its provisions, transferred from Congress to the "squatters" of the Territories. Southern Democrats denied that such was the effect of that bill. The doctrine that the people of the Territory, while it was a Territory, and before they formed a Constitution could prohibit slavery therein and exclude the slaves of the South therefrom—the infamous doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty"—is now announced by the author of the Kansas Nebraska bill, to be the "great principle" settled by its passage. What do Kentucky Democrats say to that? Are they not now prepared to say with Senator Hammond of South Carolina that the Kansas bill was a "delusion and a cheat from the beginning." How can they now dare to assume that they are the peculiar defenders of Southern institutions, when they have palmed upon us a bill which for the first time in the history of American legislation, inaugurates a doctrine which all Southern statesmen have denounced as worse than *Wilnot Provision*? Will any Kentucky Democrat defend the "great principle" of the Kansas bill if it be such as is announced by its distinguished author? Not one can be found to do so. Yet, in perfect consistency with Democracy, they give that bill one construction at the North, and a different one at the South—constructions as wide apart as the poles—and at the same time are so dishonest and corrupt as to prate about the perfect unity of their party upon every branch of the slavery question. The two wings hold antagonistic views, yet, for the sake of the public plunder, they can coalesce where ever and whenever "spoils" are to be obtained. Democracy will say anything and do anything, and deceive the people to any extent, in order to succeed. Let conservative and honest-minded men everywhere hand together and hurl from power an organization which is corrupting and demoralizing every branch of the State and National governments.

WE have just had the FIRST REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY placed upon our table. It is a nearly printed volume, the work having been done at this office by Col. A. G. HODGES. The report was carefully prepared by ROBERT W. SCOTT, the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, and its contents attest that gentleman's unremitting attention and ability in the transaction of his duties. We have rarely ever seen a book of the kind which contained more interesting and valuable information for the farmer. The Agricultural Address by Gov. Powell is one of that gentleman's happiest efforts, and the essays are not only well written, but being the productions of practical farmers they generally are such that the facts and experiments may be relied upon. The Report is for sale at this office.

THE ECCENTRIC.—We call attention to the correspondence between a number of the citizens of Frankfort and Mr. A. F. FULKERSON, Jr., more generally known as the Eccentric. We had not the pleasure of attending Mr. Fulkerson's lecture on Friday night, but those who did were highly delighted. We have been informed that the entertainment is decidedly amusing, rich, and peculiar to Mr. Fulkerson. We trust that he will have a large audience on Wednesday night.

MR. H. W. WHITTINGHAM has again placed us under obligations for "Harper's Weekly." The number is quite interesting, and among its most attractive features is a scene among the bathers at Newport. By all means call on Mr. Whittingham and buy this interesting journal.

THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.—Every lover of the memory of HENRY CLAY will be glad to hear the Ashland district in the recent Kentucky election, gave a large majority for the American Candidates. We notice that our friend Governor Morehead is spoken of as the American candidate for Congress next year to run against that "degenerate son of a noble sire," James B. Clay. The fact of its being a Whig district and of the Governor's great personal popularity, will insure his election by a large majority. There is no man either South or North, that in these perilous times, we would rather see in Congress than Governor Morehead. In electing Governor Morehead to Congress, the Ashland district will redeem itself in the eyes and the hearts of the Whigs of the Union. The Southern conservatives and Americans expect this much from HENRY CLAY'S district.—*Yazoo Banner*.

If the distinguished gentleman referred to above will but consent to make the race against JAMES B. CLAY, he will not only win it by a handsome majority, but he will lend new life to the American party in this district and throughout the State. The conservative men of the country need the services of such men as CHARLES S. MOREHEAD in Congress.

CATTLE have been dying in considerable numbers, in the vicinity of Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, of a disease occasioned by the ergot in the grass. The distemper commences at the knees, causing the legs to decay, and finally produces death.

TURLEY, the minister who was condemned for murder at Charleston, Va., a few days ago made an effort to escape by walking out of the jail while the keeper was cleaning his cell.—He was recaptured and securely ironed.

A CARD.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4th, 1858.

A. FULKERSON, JR., ESQ.

Sir:—We, whose names are appended, having had the pleasure of listening to your eloquent lecture and amusing recitations, on Friday evening, 3rd inst., at the Capital Hotel, tender you our thanks for the gratification your entertainment afforded us on that occasion, and would earnestly solicit a repetition of the same at such time and place as you may be pleased to designate.

Respectfully yours,
J. H. GARRARD,
ANDREW MCKINLEY,
LOUIS D. CRAIG,
G. VALLANDINGHAM,
GEO. B. BURNLEY,
GAB. COIT,
R. L. RUSSELL,
T. J. GARRARD,
R. P. RANKINS,
E. C. STEELE,
E. B. MCMURDIE,
JOHN C. HERNDON,
E. HENSLEY,
W. H. SNEED,
R. H. KING,
GEO. W. MONROE,
J. H. JOHNSON,
T. W. HEWITT,
GRAN. S. WILLIAMS,
J. L. GIBBONS.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4th, 1858.

Messrs. J. H. Garrard, Andrew McKinley, R. P. Rankins, R. C. Steele, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—Your polite note, of to-day, in which you so courteously solicit a repetition of the entertainment of the past evening, lies before me, and it gives me great pleasure to answer that I shall be most delighted to comply with your flattering request, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6th, in the ball room of the Capital Hotel, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Very respectfully, &c., A. FULKERSON, JR.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.
From the following, which we clip from "The Press," John W. Forney's paper, the man who elected Mr. Buchanan, it will be discovered that there is no difference between the views of Democracy and the Republicans on the question of popular sovereignty so dangerous to the interests of the South; and that Judge Douglas and his associates are the true reflectors of Democratic principles. Hear what the Press says:

During the Presidential campaign of 1856 there was no portion of the opposition party in this country which objected to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It is true that in Kentucky and in several other Southern States, the friends of Mr. Fillmore headed by Humphrey Marshall refused to acknowledge it. But the great mass of the opposition declared that they had believed in the doctrine, and only contested it because they did not believe that Mr. Buchanan would faithfully carry it out. This was the burden of the song all through the free States. They said that, if this doctrine of popular sovereignty as advocated by the friends of Mr. Buchanan was carried out, they were willing to stand by it. If the speeches of popular orators who supported Mr. Fremont could now be reproduced, it would be found that they all took this ground. When it is ascertained, after full experience, that the pledges made by the Democratic party in 1855 are about to be absolutely fulfilled by the advocates of Judge Douglas in Illinois, and by such moral heroes as Wise, Packer, Walker, and others, it is easy to see that the Republicans will find it difficult to resist the conclusion that the pledges of 1856, however they may have been disregarded by others, will be entirely fulfilled by these distinguished men representing the masses of the Democracy.

The Americans of Kentucky and the other Southern States have invariably advocated the doctrine that the people of the Territories should be allowed to settle their domestic institutions in their own way when they come to adopt a State Constitution, which is Popular Sovereignty as it was understood by Mr. Clay and as it was embraced in the Compromise measures of 1850. It was against the doctrine, that the people of the Territories, while they remain Territories, have the right to exclude slavery—which is Popular Sovereignty as understood by Forney, Douglas, Buchanan & Co.—that they protested; and it was only by repudiating such a construction of it that the South was carried by the Democrats. As Forney says, the Republicans have never been opposed to Popular Sovereignty as it was construed in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance.

Col. Jack Allen, the filibuster, is in town. (Lou. Courier.)

The mischief he is!

FUNNY.—Capt. J. W. Heady announces himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor; and W. F. Leathers announces himself a candidate for Congress in the 5th District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention. HA! HA! HA!!

There are forty six persons in England who have incomes of £450,000 a year, equal to two millions and a quarter dollars.

Great country, that.

John Mitchell tells Queen Victoria "she lies." We wonder how the old lady will like it. (Lou. Journal.)

Much better than she will your calling her an old lady. Queens have feelings as well as other people.

Mr. Beverly L. Clarke, resident minister near the Republic of Guatemala, made a narrow escape with his life. Whilst embarking on board the Columbus at San Jose de Guatemala, the self-boats, in which he and another person were being conveyed from the shore to the steamer, capsized, and, but for the timely interposition of some friendly natives, who are expert swimmers, both Mr. Clarke and his fellow passenger would in all probability have been drowned.

The Charleston Mercury declares that "the evils of pardoning and supporting Douglas," will be the absolute destruction of the Democratic party, inasmuch as the party, which "is now weak at the North, will be divided and repudiated at the South, and between the sections, fall hopelessly to the earth."

Mr. F. P. Blair gives notice that he shall contest the seat of Mr. Barret as the Representatives in Congress from the St. Louis district.

ACQUITTED.—James Green, who killed young Carver, of Mobile, Ala., at the Warrenton (Va.) Springs, has been discharged on the ground of self-defense.

THE Northern Administration Democrats cannot endure the galling fire with which the opposition have been raking their ranks. They are placed in an awkward position. It is death to the politicians to say that although 30,000 inhabitants was sufficient for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution to which the people of that Territory were opposed, yet 93,000 will be required before she can be admitted under any other Constitution, or one that is acceptable to her people; but the Administration organ at Washington vows vengeance against all Democrats who will not abide by the disabling clause of the English swindle. The New York News, the Administration organ of that city, endeavors to reconcile the antagonistic interests in the following uningenious manner:

It is proper that a normal rule should be established that hereafter no territory shall pass from its organic condition, unless it shall contain the legal number of inhabitants required for a representative in Congress; but as no such condition was imposed by Senator Douglas in the Kansas bill, nor for the submission of its Constitution to a vote of the people, as was incorporated by him in the Minnesota act, and recommended by President Buchanan to be inserted in all future organic acts, it is a question for the Congress to determine whether Kansas may hereafter be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality, without being compelled to come under any new requirements. We must not abandon the intrenched positions upon which we have been invincible. The sacred principle of popular sovereignty, so much derided by our opponents, must not be surrendered to those who have invoked its potency to sustain and justify the enemies of "law and order" in Kansas. A condition imposed by any Congress and which is rejected by the people of a territory, forms no obstacle to a renewed application on the part of its people to a succeeding Congress, who, under the Constitution, is clothed with discretionary powers to admit new States.

The Administration having surrendered their position against the submission of the Constitution to the people, as assumed in the Green bill, by the passage of the English conference bill, will now be obliged to back down from the odious disabling clause of the latter, or be defeated in every Northern State. We shall see whether or not the Administration will yield this point in order to maintain their ground in the North, and we will see whether or not Southern Democrats who endorsed the English bill will still adhere to the shifting, changing, inconsistent, pliable, dishonest and unscrupulous Administration, who endeavor to cheat both sections in order to secure them, and who legislate not for the country but for a party. We think, however, that Democrats will follow Democratic leaders anywhere, without regarding the filth of the locality.

WE regret to hear that Hon. CHILTON ATLAN died at his residence in Clarke county, on the 3d inst.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, under date of August 11th, says: "Mr. Sumner, you will be glad to hear, though still under the terrible treatment to which he has been obliged to submit, is well enough to move about quietly, and left this morning for a trip of a few days to Chartres and the vicinity."

MARRIED.
In West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on the 24th of August, by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Rev. JOHN HUNTER to Mrs. ROSA M. FERRIS, both of Jackson, Miss., and the former lately of Danville, Ky.
On the evening of July 31st, by Rev. T. D. Wardlaw, R. E. HOPKINS, Esq., of Hopkins' Depot, Scott county, Ky., to Miss ALICE V. daughter of Dr. Dunnington, of Bourbon county.

At the Spencer House, Cincinnati, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, by Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Mr. E. DAVIS LINTON, of Paducah, Ky., to Miss SALLIE M., daughter of D. Shawhan, Sr., of Bourbon county.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Savage, Miss NEPPIE B. SAVAGE, of Lewis county, to Mr. LU MAN ROBERTS, of Musquitoville, Vermont, both teachers of the Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. WILLIAM MASTER, to Miss MARGARET DAVIS, daughter of Mr. George Davis, all of Lexington.

DIED.

On Saturday, August 29th, at his residence in Harrison county, FRANK J. GRAY.
On the 2d inst., in Fayette county, ARTHUR, infant son of B. S. and Jane Burnet, aged 9 months.

On the 16th inst., Dr. BUFORD A. PREWITT, son of H. H. Prewitt, Esq., of Georgetown, Ky., in the 39th year of his age.

On Saturday last, at his residence in Harrison county, Ky., of typhoid fever, Mr. FRANCIS J. GRAY, a highly esteemed citizen, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 30th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Marris, in Jessamine county, Ky., Mr. DAVID FOLEY, in the 37th year of his age.

In this county, on Friday the 20th inst., Mrs. AMERICA, consort of Maj. John G. Price, aged 56 years.

One having known Mrs. Price as long as myself feels called on to add a short testimonial in regard to her many amiable qualities. I have never known any person possessed of more amiable traits of character. She was as a wife and mother kind, indulgent, affectionate and obedient. Although for many years she had been sorely afflicted, yet she bore it all with great fortitude, feeling yet never to murmur at her lot, but waited with all patience her appointed time.—*Liberty (Mo.) Tribune*.

J. H. Waterman's School.

THE FIRST SESSION WILL COMMENCE Wednesday, Sept. 6th. Scholarships are given to the two best scholars of 20 weeks each. Each day will be divided in two sessions of 2 1/2 hours, A. M., and 2 1/2 hours, P. M. For the desired papers will be carefully fitted for College. A small number of pupils more than are now engaged will be received. Tuitions, after the first session, in advance.

TERMS PER SESSION:
English Course, \$20.00
Classical, 25.00
Rooms for the present, out of Madison street.
J. H. WATERMAN, A. B.,
Sole Instructor.

NEW ORLEANS
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

NOW PLAYING IN LOUISVILLE, WILL BE IN FRANKFORT, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1858. For full particulars during which time they will play six different Operas.

Sale of Tickets to commence on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, in the room over the Express Office, where seats can be secured for every performance, without extra charge.

FRANKFORT Commonwealthe, Danville Tribune, Richmond Messenger, Winchester Chronicle, Paris Citizen, Georgetown Journal, and Harrodsburg Transcript, copy each one amount of \$1, and charge *Lib. & Rep.*

Crackers.
BUTTER CRACKERS, WINE CRACKERS,
SPICE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS, PIC-NIC CRACKERS,
SUGAR CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
Warranted of the best quality. Price List sent on application.

N. B.—Very low rates to wholesale houses purchasing in quantities.
J. C. COOPER,
WHOLESALE BAKERS,
North-East Corner of Walnut and Water Streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sept. 6, 1858—w&twm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rheumatism Cured!
Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climes, visited the various "Water Cure" establishments, and celebrated Springs, both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this disease alone. It cures, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

Evidence of the highest possible character from physicians, clergymen and others, is published in behalf of this remedy, such as to give it character with every intelligent or reflecting mind. This evidence will be furnished to any address desired. The medicine is sold at \$5 per bottle, five bottles for \$20, or \$40 per dozen, and will be sent by Express, or as directed, to any part of the Union. Apply to or address
Dr. D. MORTIMORE,
Third St., opposite Journal Office,
Louisville, Ky.

August 20, 1858—1y

School for Children.
Mrs. S. J. Bacon's School for children will commence its next session, in South Frankfort, on the 1st Monday in September.
Terms of Tuition, for 20 weeks, \$3.00
Aug. 20, 1858—3w.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.
The undersigned will open the 16th session of his school on the first Monday in September next.

Young men who design to become Bookkeepers, Surveyors, Civil Engineers or Draftsmen will be qualified for their respective professions.

Pupils thoroughly prepared to enter either as Freshmen or Sophomores in any College.

The standard of morals in this school will continue to be second to none.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.
Board and tuition, invariably in advance, \$80
Tuition alone 20
E. A. GRANT,
Principal.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 18, 1858—lmw&tw.

NEW FIRM.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,
HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will hereafter keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

THOS. S. PAGE,
W. A. GAINES,
JAS. R. PAGE.

LIBERIA.
AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858,
By Rev. A. M. COWAN,
Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo.
JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 25 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps.
June 18, 1858—1t.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. (March 24, 1858—tf.)

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.
Jan. 11, 1858—1f.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—1f.]

Liberia.
All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1859, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

Nurse Wanted.
A liberal cash price will be paid for a good nurse.
R. W. BLACKBURN.
June 30, 1858—1f.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
For sale at
Aug. 23, 1858.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, July 24, 1858.

NAME AND LOCATION.
1st. The name of the company is the CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. The Company is located at said Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

CAPITAL.
2nd. The amount of its capital stock is Two Hundred THOUSAND DOLLARS.

3d. The amount of the capital paid up is One Hundred and FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

4th. ASSETS.
1. Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents and other persons, \$75,948 00

2. Real Estate unincumbered, 150 00

3. Bonds owned by the Company, 150 00

4. Debts due the Company secured by Mortgage on Real Estate, situate in Hartford, New York, &c., 13,700 00

5. Debts otherwise secured as per Vouchers accompanying, (see Bank Stocks, No. 87), 13,700 00

6. Loans on collateral secured by stocks, and endowments, &c., 22,221 00

7. Personal Property, 2,500 00

8. Loans to mutual members on policies and advances, 320,760 57

9. Debts for premiums Bank upon int., 110,327 50

10. All other securities are—1st, 1,770 shares of Bank Stock, as per vouchers accompanying, in the cities of Hartford and New York, 50,000 00

2nd, Bills Receivable on demand bearing interest, 9,504 36

3rd, Accrued interest, 5,000 00

Total assets of the Company, \$480,338 47

LIABILITIES.
5th. The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors—none.

6th. Losses adjusted and due—none.

7th. Losses adjusted and not due, \$11,000 00

8th. Losses unadjusted—de

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
DEALER IN
Confectioneries & Groceries,
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.
April 22, 1858.

WINE—
OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by
April 22, 1858.

For the Toilet.
TOILET, ESSENTIALS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, &c., at
April 22, 1858.

WINE—
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINE, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.
April 22, 1858.

TEAS! TEAS!!
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR bulk, a superior article at
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE
BY
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERY,
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Nearly printed Catalogue of the Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. Hobbs, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Twelfth Street, Jefferson County, Ky., or to Hobbs & Walker, Frankfort, Ky.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
DIRECTED BY A BOARD of Visitors appointed by the State, under the supervision of Col. E. W. MOOREHEAD, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, also by an able Faculty.

The course of study taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, History, and the various branches of Science, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-third semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September (1858). Charges, \$100 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin County, Ky., for the undersigned."

July 5, 1858—by President of the Board.

\$300 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THO. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1857, in the county of Pendleton, kill and murder James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Roberts, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Frankfort, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. Biss, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said ROBERTS is about 25 or 30 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; slender made; weighs about 150 pounds; sandy hair; eyes dark; nose straight; mouth small; is a married man, and it is believed his wife is now with him.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, May 17, 1858, trains will leave as follows:
At 9:30 A. M. and 5:25 P. M., for Midway, Georgetown, and Lexington, connecting with stages and rail roads for all interior towns.
At 7:00 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., for Louisville, and all Southern and Western points.

For further information call at the depot, Frankfort.
S. M. GILL, Superintendent.
May 17, 1858.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$1,500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Executive Department.
I have been officially communicated to me in relation to the murder committed in the county of Rockcastle, by NOAH WIGGINS, ARCHIBALD HEALEY, and JAMES HEALEY.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward hereunto offered from One Hundred and Fifty Dollars to the sum of Five Hundred Dollars each, for the apprehension of said Wiggins, Healey, and Healey, and their delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 17th day of Aug. A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. Biss, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.
Archibald Healey is about 26 or 27 years of age, but has the appearance of being much younger; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; rather dark; eyes very black; hair inclining to curl, and wears it very long; weighs about 180 or 190 pounds; rather stoutly built; has a broad chest; is a native of Ireland; speaks English, and has a strong Irish accent; is a man of a manly appearance.

James Healey is 16 or 18 years of age; about 5 feet 5 inches high; rather dark complexion; dark heavy eye brows; long straight black hair; stout and heavy built, weighing from 140 to 160 pounds; a very bold and fearless look; rather stoutly built; is a native of Ireland; speaks English, and has a strong Irish accent; is a man of a manly appearance.

Noah Wiggins is 35 or 36 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; rather dark complexion; dark heavy eye brows; long straight black hair; stout and heavy built, weighing from 140 to 160 pounds; a very bold and fearless look; rather stoutly built; is a native of Ireland; speaks English, and has a strong Irish accent; is a man of a manly appearance.

Aug. 20—wtdw.

CANDLES.
STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by
Nov. 11, 1857.

Lost.
Yesterday a ladies Florentine Mosaic Breast Pin, with a bunch of white lilies on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.
Aug. 3, 1858.

WINE WHISKY.
Old Irish Whisky, the very best in the State at
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

SUGAR—
8 lbs Prime New Orleans Sugar;
10 lbs Preserving Sugar;
15 lbs Cane Sugar;
8 lbs Powdered Sugar;
5 lbs Granulated Sugar;
4 boxes Large and Small Leaf Sugar.
In store and for sale by
Aug. 10, 1858.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY.

THE thirty volumes now stereotyped, embrace the following works, all of an approved and standard character.

Volume First—*Directory of Symbolical Masonry*, including the Royal Arch, by George Oliver, D. D., 301 pages. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same; 119 pages.

Volume Second—*Symbol of Glory*, by the same; 310 pages. *Spirit of Masonry*, by William Hutchinson; 345 pages.

Volume Third—*Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Hutchinson; 405 pages.

Volume Fourth—*Antiquities of Masonry*, by Oliver; 320 pages. *Masonic Discourses*, by Thaddeus Mason Harris; 176 pages.

Volume Fifth—*History of Freemasonry*, from 1829 to 1841; by Oliver; 137 pages. *Mirror for the Johnathan Mason*, by the same; 110 pages. *Star in the East*, by the same; 91 pages.

Volume Sixth—*Disquisitions of Masonry*, by William Calcott; 176 pages. *Masonic Manual*, by Rev. John Calcott; 176 pages.

Volume Seventh—*Revelations of a Square*, by Oliver; 228 pages. *Introduction to Freemasonry*, Anonymous; 27 pages.

Volume Eighth—*History of Initiation*, by Oliver; 224 pages. *History and Illustration of Freemasonry*, Anonymous; 91 pages.

Volume Ninth—*Constitution Grand Lodge, England*; 92 pages. *Constitution Grand Lodge, Ireland*; 92 pages. *Constitution Grand Lodge, Scotland*; 117 pages.

Volume Tenth—*Theocratic Philosophy of Masonry*, by Oliver; 105 pages. *Signs and Symbols of Masonry*, by the same; 184 pages.

Volumes Eleventh and Twelfth—*The Historical Landmarks of Masonry*, by Oliver; Two volumes, 476 and 450 pages.

Volume Thirteenth—*Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book*, Anonymous; 165 pages. *Apology for the Order*, Translated from the French, by H. V. Thorpe; 41 pages. *The Masonic Schism*, by Oliver; 46 pages. *Insignia of the Royal Arch*, by the same; 25 pages. *The Secret Discipline*, Anonymous; 318 pages.

Volume Fourteenth—*Lights and Shadows of Freemasonry*, by Geo. Smith; 390 pages.

Volume Fifteenth—*Andersens Ancient Constitutions*, 108 pages. *History of Freemasonry*, up to 1829, by Alexander Lawrie; 203 pages.

Volume Sixteenth—*Masonic Sermons*, by Inwood and Percy; 318 pages.

Volume Seventeenth—*Principles of Masonic Law*, A. G. Mackey; 371 pages.

Volume Eighteenth—*History of Masonic Persecutions*, by Oliver; likewise, *Masonic Institutes*, by the same; 499 pages. By De Veriot four volumes, 487, 291, 260, and 260 pages. *History of Knights Templar*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Nineteenth—*The Mystic Tie*, by A. G. Mackey. *Narrative of the Antisemitic Excitement*, 1862, by Henry Brown; *Orations at the Re-temperment of Gen. Joseph Warren*, 1776, by Percy Norton.

Volume Twentieth—*Philosophy of Masonry*, by A. L. Arnold.

Volume Twenty-first—*Speculative Masonry*, by Salem Town; *Lessons of the Lodge of Antiquity*, London, 1825, by Henry Brown; *Orations at the Re-temperment of Gen. Joseph Warren*, 1776, by Percy Norton.

Volume Twenty-second—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Twenty-third—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Twenty-fourth—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Twenty-fifth—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Twenty-sixth—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Twenty-seventh—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Twenty-eighth—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Twenty-ninth—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

Volume Thirtieth—*Manual of Masonic Music*, by J. E. Taylor; 326 pages.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1858.
Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.
The capital of said company actually paid in and in hand, on the 1st day of January, 1858, \$250,000 00.

Amount of capital and surplus, \$793,103 33

ASSETS.
Amount of cash in Bank, \$37,000 26
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, 24,634 75
Amount of uncollected Real Estate owned by the company, 67,004 79
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages being—
First lien of record on uncollected Real Estate, worth at least \$51,000, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing, 35,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, on which there is due one or more years' interest, worth at least \$40,000, in process of foreclosure, 25,000 00
Loans on Stock and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, \$253,667.
All other loans made by the company not included in the foregoing items, 77,000 00
Due the company on which judgments have been obtained, 140,839 85
Amount of stock owned by the company, market value, 77,000 00
Due the company on which judgments have been obtained, 140,839 85
Assessments on the stock of the company called in and due and unpaid, or premiums due and collected on policies issued at office, 2,087 43
Interest actually due and unpaid, (payable January 1st, 1858), 14,375 93
Premiums due and collected on policies issued at office, 2,087 43
Bills receivable for premiums on Inland Navigation Risks, &c., 9,834,213 34

LIABILITIES.
Amount of losses adjusted and due and unpaid—none.
Amount of losses incurred and in process of adjustment, \$16,571 12
Amount of losses reported on which no action has been taken, 8,465 10
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the company, 14,339 79
Amount of dividends declared and due and unpaid, 1,700 00
Amount of dividends either cash or scrip due and unpaid, none.
Amount of money borrowed, 1,400 00
Amount of all other existing claims against the company, 4,411 01

Total amount of losses, claims, and liabilities, \$4,411 01

FRESH GROCERIES.
NEW GOODS, &c., &c.
Sugar, Coffee, &c.
10 lbs Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra.
Prime Havana Sugar, extra.
Double Refined Loaf Sugar, common.
Double Refined Crushed Sugar.
6 casks Elm Hall Sugar.
8 lbs Java Coffee.
Various qualities Crushed Sugar.
Prime Java Coffee.
No. 1 and No. 2 Coffee.
Mocha Coffee.
Superior Green Tea.
Superior Black Tea.
Sugar Hops, Golden Syrup.
Plantation Molasses.
Mackerel in Barrels to retail.
Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels.
Mackerel in 1/4 Barrels & Kits.
Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by
May 14, 1858.

MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to enter the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the public in this community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the Hotel. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.

May 22, 1858.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
Madison Street, one square from Railroad Depot,
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
J. R. WASSON, - Proprietor.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
In the town of Melbourne, Kansas county, Texas, I have a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indiana to San Antonio, 2 1/2 miles from Yorktown; where said road crosses the main line, 25 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio, and where the Government and Seguin roads intersect; near the town of Helena; also near where the San Antonio and Mexico Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes (as surveyed).

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town, in Western Texas. The soil is fertile, good, water excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150 feet back, are now offered for sale at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot; back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

Those who wish to commence business in a new town, who double or triple their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will sell the Town, known as the Gilcock House, including the whole block upon which it stands, for \$10,000. Emigrants will find this to be a healthy and fertile section of country as there is in almost any of the States. For further particulars call on us at our residence in Melbourne, or address us by letter, "Gilcock Post Office, Kansas county, Texas."

Nov. 3, 1857—H. P. SCANLAND & CO.
"The Galveston News and N. O. Picayune" publish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to H. P. Scanland & Co.—Texas Advocate.

COACH FACTORY.
We have constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of
Everetts Patent Coupling,
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.
All work made up as warranted for one year.
April 22, 1858—

HEMING & QUIN,
KREP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of
Everetts Patent Coupling,
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.
All work made up as warranted for one year.
April 22, 1858—

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of all sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Venereal Diseases, such as SYPHILIS, GONORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHOEA, GONORRHOEA, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Venereal Diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE work, to prepare a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much neglected branch of medical science.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and all other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope), FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 32 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
Geo. Fairchild, Secretary.
Sept. 9, 1857—wtdw.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1858.
Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

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The name of the company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

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Amount of cash in Bank, \$37,000 26
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, 24,634 75
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Loans on Bonds and Mortgages being—
First lien of record on uncollected Real Estate, worth at least \$51,000, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing, 35,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, on which there is due one or more years' interest, worth at least \$40,000, in process of foreclosure, 25,000 00
Loans on Stock and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, \$253,667.
All other loans made by the company not included in the foregoing items, 77,000 00
Due the company on which judgments have been obtained, 140,839 85
Amount of stock owned by the company, market value, 77,000 00
Due the company on which judgments have been obtained, 140,839 85
Assessments on the stock of the company called in and due and unpaid, or premiums due and collected on policies issued at office, 2,087 43
Interest actually due and unpaid, (payable January 1st, 1858), 14,375 93
Premiums due and collected on policies issued at office, 2,087 43
Bills receivable for premiums on Inland Navigation Risks, &c., 9,834,213 34

LIABILITIES.
Amount of losses adjusted and due and unpaid—none.
Amount of losses incurred and in process of adjustment, \$16,571 12
Amount of losses reported on which no action has been taken, 8,465 10
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the company, 14,339 79
Amount of dividends declared and due and unpaid, 1,700 00
Amount of dividends either cash or scrip due and unpaid, none.
Amount of money borrowed, 1,400 00
Amount of all other existing claims against the company, 4,411 01

Total amount of losses, claims, and liabilities, \$4,411 01

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS,
WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble on monuments, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Piers, Tablets, Pops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice and in the very best style, I have secured the services of Charles J. Martin, a first class designer and carver in Philadelphia, and I am enabled to give better work than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.

Call and See.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.
I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturer's prices.
JAN. 15, 1858. [Yeoman copy.] WILLIAM CRAIK.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,
RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of
FALL & WINTER MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods,
Consisting of the following articles:
BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.
ALL KINDS OF HEAD DRESSERIES.
RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.
CHILDREN'S BONNETS, and all kind of Bonnets for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Trimmings and Hiding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Charles J. Martin, President, and J. Milton Smith, Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, being sworn, say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the said corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day of January, A. D. 1858.

N. WILLIAM BUSTED,
Commissioner in N. Y. for the State of Ky.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, do hereby authorize any and all agents and company has, or may hereafter have or appoint, in the State of Kentucky, for and on behalf of said company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether mesne or final, in any action State or Federal, and to do and execute in any of the courts of said State, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of the process shall be as valid and effectual as if served upon said company according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claims or right of error or omission in the service of such service, is hereby expressly waived and relinquished.

Witness our hands and the seal of the company, this 20th day of January, 1858.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, 6th March, 1858.
This is a true copy from the original in this office.
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

Wanted!
A competent person to take charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort. A teacher of the above character will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation by addressing the School Committee of this city of Frankfort.
Early application solicited.
June 4, 1858—

Billiard Tables for Sale.
I HAVE TWO BILLIARD TABLES, with cues and all other necessary fixtures, in good order, which I wish to sell.
A bargain may be had in them.
June 9, 1858—

BALD HORNET.
Will stand at my stable this season (which is his second season in Frankfort), and will serve mares at \$10 for the season, or \$15 the insurance. Money money to be paid on or before the 1st day of July, 1858, and the insurance money when the mare is ascertained to be in foal or disposed of.

BALD HORNET.
I also want to know if the mare I deem it unnecessary to say anything in his price.
The season has commenced and will end the 1st of July next.
April 9, 1858—

By State Authority.
Choice First-Class Insurance,
—BY THE—
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000 00.
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED!
With a Surplus of \$508,387 88.
And the prestige of 38 years success and experience.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1858:
Cash in hand and deposits in Hartford \$348,123 69
Banks, 106,574 02
In Transit and Agents' hands, 5,495 64
Money due the Co. secured by Mortgage, 47,653 45
Real Estate unencumbered, 35,177 18
Bills Receivable, 35,177 18

102 Bonds, 6 and 10 per cent. interest, annually, 102,000 00
627 Shares Railroad Stock, 1,446 00
40 do. Connecticut Riv. Co. Stock, 1,500 00
50 do. Stafford Bank, 5,000 00
50 do. Waterbury Bank, 5,000 00
200 do. Providence Bank, 1,800 00
230 do. Hartford, 192,000 00
2885 do. New York, 300,920 50
10 do. Jersey City, 1,425 00
150 Shares United States Trust Co. N. Y. Stock, 10,000 00
150 Shares New York L. I. and Trust Co. Stock, 22,500 00

Total Liabilities: Unsettled Claims not due, \$173,992 84

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF \$11,000,000 Of Losses have been paid by the Atlas Insurance Company in the past 33 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.
Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this Corporation has been stable and uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and storm, or periods of general depression, and during the late panic and the late depression, the Corporation has been able to maintain a cash basis, the troubles of the credit system affect us in no material particular.

During "hard times" the security of the Corporation is an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being thus much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

Business attended to with Despatch & Fidelity.
Aug. 16, 1858. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1858.
Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.
The capital of said company actually paid in and in hand, on the 1st day of January, 1858, \$250,000 00.

Amount of capital and surplus, \$793,103 33

ASSETS.
Amount of cash in Bank, \$37,000 26
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, 24,634 75
Amount of uncollected Real Estate owned by the company, 67,004 79
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages being—
First lien of record on uncollected Real Estate, worth at least \$51,000, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing, 35,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, on which there is due one or more years' interest, worth at least \$40,000, in process of foreclosure, 25,000 00
Loans on Stock and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, \$253,667.
All other loans made by the company not included in the foregoing items, 77,000 00
Due the company on which judgments have been obtained, 140,839 85
Amount of stock owned by the company, market value, 77,000 00
Due the company on which judgments have been obtained, 140,839 85
Assessments on the stock of the company called in and due and unpaid, or premiums due and collected on policies issued at office, 2,087 43
Interest actually due and unpaid, (payable January 1st, 1858), 14,375 93
Premiums due and collected on policies issued at office, 2,087 43
Bills receivable for premiums on Inland Navigation Risks, &c., 9,834,213 34

LIABILITIES.
Amount of losses adjusted and due and unpaid—none.
Amount of losses incurred and in process of adjustment, \$16,571 12
Amount of losses reported on which no action has been taken, 8,465 10
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the company, 14,339 79
Amount of dividends declared and due and unpaid, 1,700 00
Amount of dividends either cash or scrip due and unpaid, none.
Amount of money borrowed, 1,400 00
Amount of all other existing claims against the company, 4,411 01

Total amount of losses, claims, and liabilities, \$4,411 01

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS,
WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble on monuments, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Piers, Tablets, Pops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice and in the very best style, I have secured the services of Charles J. Martin, a first class designer and carver in Philadelphia, and I am enabled to give better work than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.

Call and See.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.
I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturer's prices.
JAN. 15, 1858. [Yeoman copy.] WILLIAM CRAIK.

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INDEMNITY!
Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED A. D. 1841.
Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 29, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on
Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks,
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.
ISAAC UNDERHILL, President.
Wm. R. PHILLIPS, Wm. L. BOURLAND, Vice President.
THOMAS PERRY, C. HOLLAND, Secretary.
SAMUEL HOWE, JAMES R. WATSON, Agent.
ALEX. G. TYNO, J. RETVOLD, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
PHILIP HOLLAND, R. GREGG.

OFFICERS.
I. UNDERHILL, President.
B. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President.
C. HOLLAND, Secretary.
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent.
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,
JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which